



# Waterton Glacier GUIDE

## 2003 - Summer Guide to Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park

### A Drop of Magic

High in the backcountry of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park a journey begins. A single drop of water melts out of a high snow pack and begins an odyssey that will carry it thousands of miles. Along its journey it will touch many lives and fill many roles. It may erode canyons or quench the thirst of a wandering grizzly bear. It will pause in a cold, clear mountain lake, providing a home for cutthroat trout. Like other elements of nature, it will not respect political boundaries. Shortly after beginning its journey once more, it will irrigate crops and generate power. Eventually it will find its way through many homes and industries. It will be heated, cooled, boiled, sprayed, drunk, mixed, treated and probably mistreated many times. In the end it will mingle with one of the great oceans of the world until one day, the drop evaporates and begins yet another incredible journey.

Welcome to Waterton-Glacier, the world's first International Peace Park. Since this year has been designated internationally to celebrate the "Wonder of Water", we invite you to celebrate with us how our community well-being and economic vitality are sustained by water and the part water plays in creating and sustaining a healthy environment.

Very few elements are as important as water. Without it, we can only survive for a few days, but it affects us in many more ways. Look around where you are right now. Try to guess how much water was needed to produce the lumber and cement to build a hotel room. Each car

you see took 65,000 gallons to produce and even your lunch required 1,500 gallons to grow and prepare. Water also has a critical role to play in a national park. It's the presence or absence of water that dictates where the grasses of the great plains end and where trees begin to grow. Water is often the defining element between one ecosystem and another.

Waterton-Glacier is blessed by its location at the 'Crown of the Continent'. The name is apt because three great continental river systems have their origins in these mountains. The South Saskatchewan spills into Hudson Bay, the

Missouri flows to the Gulf of Mexico and the Columbia tumbles to the Pacific Ocean. The parks' mountains intercept moist Pacific air, wringing from it vast quantities of precipitation. Abundant snowfalls over many years led to formation of glistening glaciers. These glaciers carved the basins and provide the water for the many lakes we stroll along, boat on or swim in.

The International Peace Park is a very special place. Here, Canada and the United States share many things, including beautiful mountain lakes, streams and rivers. During your visit, take some time

to sit next to a lake or stream. Close your eyes and be lulled by the sounds of waves lapping or water gurgling; then reflect on how one little drop of this water might have passed through a dinosaur, bacteria, worm, tree, fish and glacier before you encountered it. Just like all of nature in the Peace Park, it knows no boundaries in time, or space. It's a little drop of magic.



Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park supplies pristine water to three major drainages.

### National Parks Plus

Waterton Lakes and Glacier are neighbours with a difference. They have flowered from firm local roots into globally important places.

In 1931 the first "annual goodwill meeting" of Rotary Clubs from Alberta and Montana was held to discuss "a worldwide International Peace Movement." The idea of establishing an International Peace Park in the Waterton-Glacier area was unanimously endorsed. Following petitions from their respective Rotary clubs, local governments approached the two federal governments regarding the establishment of a peace park. In 1932 all this hard work was rewarded when the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress legislated the Waterton-Glacier **International Peace Park**, the first of its kind in the world.

Originally, the Peace Park commemorated the peace and goodwill existing along the world's longest undefended border. Today, cooperation is reflected in wildlife and vegetation management, search and rescue programs, and joint interpretive programs, brochures, and exhibits.

Next came the parks' designations as **Biosphere Reserves** - Glacier in 1976 and Waterton in 1979. This program was started by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to represent the natural regions of the world. There are now more than 325 reserves worldwide.

How are biosphere reserves different from other protected areas? They form an international network. They focus on enriching understanding of the relationship between humans and the natural

environment to support improved land management. They help foster awareness of resource management concerns and participate with area residents to develop local projects. They also provide a forum to exchange information, and encourage cooperative management practices between private landowners and government agencies.

As you travel through this distinctive landscape and enjoy its exceptional variety of life, you won't be surprised that it is also treasured worldwide. The Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park became a **World Heritage Site** in 1995 - for its scenic values, its significant climate, landforms and ecological processes, and also because of its enduring cultural importance.

### International Peace Park All-Day Hike

Experience the International Peace Park in a unique way! Join a free, full-day hike from Canada to the U.S., then cruise back on Upper Waterton Lake, the deepest lake in the Canadian Rockies.

Led by a Canadian park interpreter and a U.S. park ranger, the hike is held Saturdays from June 28 to August 30. Participants meet at the Bertha Trailhead in Waterton Park at 10 a.m. Bring a lunch, water, rain gear, jacket, and hat. Wear sturdy footwear. The trail is not difficult, but you will be hiking most of the day (14 km/8.5 mi). Pets are not permitted. We'll be back to Waterton about 6 p.m. Hikers must purchase a one-way boat cruise ticket for the return trip.

U.S. National Park Service



Parks Canada



Parks Canada

Parcs Canada

International Peace Park



Biosphere Reserve



World Heritage Site



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Special regulations exist for crossing the border between Canada and the United States. Please be sure to read the information on page 12 before planning any trip that involves travel between the two nations.



# Now That I’m Here, What Do I Do?

## A Drive Through

A summer drive across the Going-to-the-Sun Road will take about two to three hours driving time. Please take a few minutes to stop a time or two and enjoy one of the most magnificent mountain roads in the world. Wayside exhibits highlight the natural and cultural features seen along the route. Food service is available at Rising Sun, Lake McDonald Lodge, and Apgar.



Mt. Reynolds at Logan Pass

## Other One Day Trips

### Many Glacier

This area in the northeastern corner of the park is often referred to as the heart of Glacier. Boat rides, horseback riding, and great hiking are all found here. Three excellent all-day hikes are the Iceberg Lake, Cracker Lake, and Grinnell Glacier trails. Roughly 10-12 miles each, these moderately strenuous hikes bring visitors to unmatched subalpine scenery.

If you’d rather take two short hikes, take the morning boat trip on Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes and hike the easy, flat, one-mile trail that leads to turquoise-colored Grinnell Lake. This combination of boat trip and easy hike is a great family trip. After your return, spend the afternoon strolling up the Swiftcurrent Valley to Red Rock Lake and Red Rock Falls. This easy trail has terrific views of Mt. Wilbur and Grinnell Point.

## One Full Day

If you have a full day to spend, plan on exploring the Going-to-the-Sun Road in depth. Three nature trails along the route offer different experiences within the span of a few miles.

The *Sun Point Nature Trail* follows the windblown slopes above St. Mary Lake. Spectacular views of St. Mary Lake, and the Continental Divide in the distance dominate this somewhat uncrowded part of the park. Baring Falls, at the end of the trail, is a highlight.

The *Hidden Lake Nature Trail* at Logan Pass leads visitors to an alpine wonderland. Snow lingers well into summer. Carpets of subalpine flowers cover the mountainsides as soon as the snow melts. The view of Hidden Lake and the surrounding mountains is unforgettable. **Visit Logan Pass late in the day or early in the morning for the best lighting conditions and to avoid the crowds.** Watch for mountain goats along the trail.

The *Trail of the Cedars*, near Avalanche Picnic Area, is a different world from the other two trails. Towering cedar trees dwarf visitors and create a dark and moist environment filled with shade-loving ferns.

## Two Medicine

Most visitors miss Two Medicine. Those who find it are rewarded with some of the best scenic hiking to be found. Trails to Scenic Point, Cobalt Lake, Aster Park, and Old Man Lake are all excellent. Guided boat trips on Two Medicine Lake make No Name Lake, Upper Two Medicine Lake, and Twin Falls easy family trips. Return by boat or hike back to the car along the lakeshore.

Don’t miss Running Eagle Falls. Site of the park’s newest wheelchair-accessible trail, this area highlights Native American use of plants, and the spiritual importance of this site to the neighboring Blackfoot Tribe. The Falls themselves are impressive. In the spring, water pours over a high cliff almost completely hiding a second lower waterfall. Later in the year only the lower falls are exposed.

This trail is one of two wheelchair-accessible trails in the park. The area can be very crowded at mid-day. From the halfway point of the trail, a 2-mile spur leads to Avalanche Lake. This popular destination is a dramatic example of the power of glaciers to sculpt the landscape.

If you don’t feel like hiking the nature trails, hop on a boat for a different perspective on the park. Guided boat cruises are



In early summer, water cascades onto the Going-to-the-Sun Road from the Weeping Wall.

## The North Fork

The adventurous visitor, with a high clearance vehicle, might enjoy a trip to the northwest corner of Glacier. Forests of lodgepole and ponderosa pine give way to vistas created by recent forest fires in several locations. The regrowth in the different fire locations is a textbook example of forest succession. Wildflowers should be especially nice along parts of this road for the next few years. Allow all day to drive to and from Kintla and Bowman Lakes along the rough dirt roads in the area. Be sure to pack a lunch! This rugged and wild section of Glacier has none of the lodges, restaurants, or gift shops found in other parts of the park.

## Waterton Lakes National Park

Less than an hour north of St. Mary, you can spend the day exploring Glacier’s sister park in Canada. Through an effort spearheaded by the Rotary Clubs of Alberta and Montana, Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks were joined together as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park in 1932. A boat cruise on Waterton Lake will take you deep into the wilds of the Peace Park. Spanning the international border, Waterton Lake is a perfect example of why our two countries cooperate together to preserve a shared resource. Other points of interest to explore include Cameron Lake, Red Rock Canyon, the Bison Paddock, and the magnificent Prince of Wales Hotel National Historic Site.

## Visitor Information - Glacier

### Entrance Fees - Waterton Lakes National Park has separate entrance fees.

Single Vehicle Pass ..... \$10.00 ... Valid for 7 days.  
Single Person Entry ..... \$5.00 ... By foot, bicycle, or motorcycle for 7 days.  
Glacier National Park Pass ..... \$20.00 ... Valid for 1 year from month of purchase.  
National Parks Pass ..... \$50.00 ... Valid for 1 year from month of purchase.  
*Golden Age, Golden Access, and Golden Eagle Passports are also valid. Golden Eagle Passports are no longer sold in National Parks. The National Parks Pass may be upgraded to a Golden Eagle for \$15.00. Special fees are charged for commercial tour vehicles.*

### Visitor Center Hours

**Apgar Visitor Center**  
May 5 - June 28 ..... 8:00am to 5:00pm  
June 29 - Sept. 1 ..... 8:00am to 8:00pm  
Sept. 2 - Sept. 30 ..... 8:00am to 5:00pm  
Oct. 1 - Oct. 31 ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm  
**Logan Pass Visitor Center**  
early June - June 21 ..... 10:00am to 4:30pm  
June 22 - Sept. 1 ..... 9:00am to 7:00pm  
Sept. 2 - mid Oct.\* ..... 10:00am to 4:30pm  
(\*Weather Dependant)

**St. Mary Visitor Center**  
May 5 - June 21 ..... 8:00am to 5:00pm  
June 22 - Sept. 1 ..... 8:00am to 9:00pm  
Sept. 2 - Sept. 30 ..... 8:00am to 5:00pm  
Oct. 1 - mid-Oct.\* ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm  
**Many Glacier Ranger Station**  
May 24 - June 21 ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm  
June 22 - Sept. 1 ..... 8:00am to 6:00pm  
Sept. 2 - Sept. 19 ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm  
**Headquarters Building - West Glacier**  
Weekdays (closed holidays) . 8:00am to 4:30pm

### Hiking

Glacier has over 700 miles of maintained trails. Hikers need to assume individual responsibility for planning their trips and hiking safely. Read all the warnings and recommendations in this newspaper. Trail maps, trail guides, topographic maps, and field guides are available at park visitor centers. The Trail of the Cedars and Running Eagle Falls Nature Trails are wheelchair accessible. Ranger-led hikes are available throughout the park.

### Backpacking

Permits for backcountry camping are required and are available at the locations listed below. There is a \$4.00 per person per night charge. Reservations are also available by mail or at Apgar and St. Mary. There is a \$20.00 reservation fee. Permits are issued no more than 24 hours in advance. Visitors entering the backcountry at Goat Haunt or Belly River may obtain their permit at the Waterton Visitor Reception Centre (credit cards only).

**Apgar Backcountry Permit Center**  
April 29 - Oct. 31 ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm  
**St. Mary Visitor Center\***  
May 24 - to late Sept. .... 8:00am to 4:30pm  
**Many Glacier Ranger Station\***  
May 24 - to mid-Sept. .... 8:00am to 4:30pm

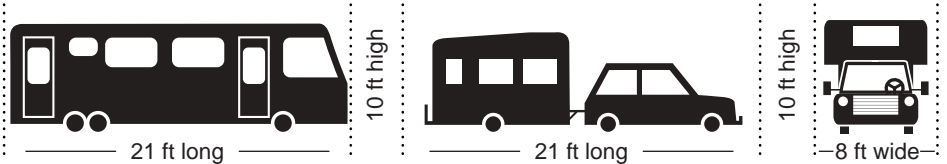
**Two Medicine Ranger Station\***  
late May to Sept. 12 ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm  
**Polebridge Ranger Station**  
late May to mid-Sept. .... 9:00am to 4:00pm  
\*Backcountry permits are not available between noon and 1:00pm at St. Mary, Many Glacier, and Two Medicine.

### Driving the Going-to-the-Sun Road

This 52-mile road combines both history and unparalleled scenery. While portions of the road remain open year-round, the higher sections are not open until late May or June and generally closes in late October, unless closed earlier by snowfall. Structural repairs are being made on the historic stone retaining walls along the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Park visitors may encounter a series of minor traffic delays totaling up to 30 minutes between West Glacier and St. Mary. Please allow additional driving time.

### Vehicle Size Restrictions on the Going-to-the-Sun Road

Vehicles, and vehicle combinations, longer than 21 feet (including bumpers) or wider than 8 feet (including mirrors), are prohibited between Avalanche Campground and the Sun Point parking area. Vehicles over 10 feet in height may have difficulty driving west from Logan Pass, due to rock overhangs. Stock trucks and trailers may access Packers Roost and Siyeh Bend.



### Visiting Logan Pass

Frequently the parking lot at Logan Pass fills beyond capacity, forcing visitors to drive on without stopping. To avoid the crowds, plan on visiting Logan Pass early in the day or late in the afternoon. Tours that stop at Logan Pass are available and help provide valuable service to those with oversized vehicles. Rental cars are available in nearby communities.

### Bicycling

Bicyclists are responsible for complying with all traffic regulations and must ride under control at all times. Keep to the right side of the road, riding in single file and pull over if four or more vehicles stack up behind you. During periods of low visibility or between sunset and sunrise, a white light or reflector visible from a distance of at least 500 feet in front and a red light or reflector visible from at least 200 feet to the rear must be exhibited on the operator or bicycle. The more visible you are, the safer you will be! Bicycles are prohibited on all trails. Watch for falling rocks, drainage grates, debris, and ice on the road. Helmets are recommended.

**From June 15 through Labor Day, the following sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road are closed to bicycle use between 11am and 4pm:**

- From Apgar turnoff (at the south end of Lake McDonald) to Sprague Creek Campground.
  - Eastbound from Logan Creek to Logan Pass.
- Allow 45 minutes to ride from Sprague Creek to Logan Creek and three hours from Logan Creek to Logan Pass. **Roads are narrow; please ride safely.**



# Rebuilding the Park

## Many Glacier Hotel ‘Facelift’ Continues

There is great news for the aging Many Glacier Hotel. Thanks to federal funds appropriated to help stabilize the sagging foundation, the hotel has undergone extensive work, which will continue for the next several off seasons. Opening and closing dates will be adjusted to allow work to occur in Fall and Spring. The hotel will remain open during summer months. Foundation stabilization was completed last year and now work has turned to other safety concerns such as balconies, fire escapes, window frames, exterior framing, etc. Special ranger-led programs will be offered this summer at the Many Glacier Hotel for those interested in this important landmark of Glacier’s cultural history.

## Apgar - Headquarters Water System Rehabilitation

This summer the water system between Apgar Village and Park headquarters at West Glacier will be replaced. Visitors to the park may notice some construction work around these areas, but all work is being scheduled to minimize impacts to summer travelers. One of the more noticable aspects will be the temporary closure of the bike path between Apgar

and Park Headquarters. The bike path follows the main route of the water line. Once work is completed on the bike path (scheduled for mid-summer) it will be repaved and reopened to visitors. Disturbed areas along the path will be rehabilitated with native vegetation. Waterlines in the Apgar Campground are scheduled for replacement in September. Because the Apgar Campground will need to close early, nearby Fish Creek Campground will remain open until October 20 for late season campers. Fall visitors to the Apgar area may experience some detours and minor delays.

## Other Park Projects

Summer visitors will notice a new accessible walkway to the Logan Pass Visitor Center, as well as an accessible ramp inside. Now all visitors to Logan Pass will have easy access between the upper and lower levels of the visitor center.

Also this summer, a new boat dock at Lake McDonald Lodge will be installed as the first phase of a project to make the cruise boats accessible to visitors that use wheelchairs. Later this fall a new accessible path will be installed from the lodge patio to the boat dock.



Wild Goose Island in St. Mary Lake

## Park Regulations

- Regulations are designed to protect park resources and preserve the quality of your visit. Park rangers and wardens strictly enforce park regulations.
- Feeding or disturbing wildlife is against park regulations.
- Removal of any natural or cultural feature like flowers, rocks, artifacts, or antlers is prohibited.
- Picking of berries (including huckleberries) is limited to one quart per person.
- Picking of mushrooms is prohibited.
- Loaded firearms are not allowed in the park. Unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle if the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable, and kept out of sight.
- Park Rangers strictly enforce drinking and driving laws. Open containers of alcohol in a motor vehicle are prohibited in the Park. DUI and Safety Checkpoints are occasionally conducted.
- Seat belts, or the appropriate child restraint system, must be worn by all occupants of motor vehicles.

## Glacier’s Weather

The west side of the park generally receives the most rainfall. Daytime temperatures can exceed 90° F. It is frequently 10 to 15 degrees cooler at higher elevations. Sunny days often predominate on the east side of the park; however, strong winds frequently occur. Overnight lows in the park can drop to near 20° F and snow can fall anytime.

Prepare for varied conditions. You may start in a T-shirt and shorts, and need a parka by evening. Dress in layers and always bring raingear.

Month	Ave. Rainfall	Ave. High	Ave. Low
May	2.69"	65 °F	38 °F
June	3.37"	71 °F	44 °F
July	1.92"	79 °F	48 °F
August	1.30"	79 °F	47 °F
Sept.	1.68"	70 °F	39 °F

Fifteen year averages from West Glacier



Many Glacier Hotel circa 1930

## Campgrounds

Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. Campgrounds, except Fish Creek and St. Mary, are available on a “first-come, first-served” basis. Regulations are posted at each campground. Utility hookups are not provided. Ten group sites at Apgar, and one each at Many Glacier, and Two Medicine campgrounds accommodate parties of 9-24 people. The fee is \$3.00 per person, per night. At St. Mary, one group site is available and may be reserved.

## Campfires

Campfires are permitted only in designated campgrounds and picnic areas where grates are provided. Collecting firewood is prohibited except along the Inside North Fork Road from one mile north of Fish Creek Campground to Kintla Lake, along the Bowman Lake Road, and around backcountry campgrounds that permit fires.

## Hiker-Biker Campsites

Campsites are available for bicyclists and hikers (see chart). These shared sites hold up to eight people. The fee is \$3.00 per person. Sites at Fish Creek and St. Mary may be reserved and have an additional reservation fee.

## Pets

Pets are permitted in campgrounds, along roads, and in parking areas, but they must be on a leash of 6 feet or less, caged, or in a vehicle at all times. They are not allowed in restaurants, stores, or visitor centers. Pet owners are required to pick up after their pets and dispose of waste properly. Pets may not be left unattended and are not permitted on trails, along lake shores, or in the backcountry.

Campground Dates Available	Fee	Sites	Flush Toilets	Disposal Station	Hiker-Biker	Maximum vehicle size and additional information
Apgar May 2- Sept. 1	\$15.00	194	✓	✓	✓	25 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 40'; primitive camping after listed dates
Avalanche June 13 - Sept. 1	\$15.00	87	✓		✓	50 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 26'
Bowman Lake May 16 - Sept.14	\$12.00	48				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended; primitive camping after the listed dates
Cut Bank May 31 - Sept. 28	\$12.00	19				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended
Fish Creek June 1 - Oct. 19	\$17.00* \$15.00 after Sept. 2	180	✓	✓	✓	80 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 27'; 18 of those will accommodate up to 35'
Kintla Lake May 16 - Sept.14	\$12.00	13				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended, primitive camping after the listed dates
Logging Creek July 1 - Sept. 1	\$12.00	8				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended; primitive camping after the listed dates
Many Glacier May 23 - Sept. 28	\$15.00	110	✓	✓	✓	13 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 35'; primitive camping after listed dates
Quartz Creek July 1 - Sept. 1	\$12.00	7				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended; primitive camping after the listed dates
Rising Sun May 23 - Sept.14	\$15.00	83	✓	✓	✓	10 sites large enough to accommodate a maximum vehicle length of 25'
Sprague Creek May 16 - Sept. 21	\$15.00	25	✓		✓	No towed units - some sites large enough to accommodate a maximum vehicle length of 21'
St. Mary May 23 - Sept. 28	\$17.00*	148	✓	✓	✓	25 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 35'; primitive camping after listed dates
Two Medicine May 23 - Sept. 21	\$15.00	99	✓	✓	✓	13 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 32'; primitive camping after listed dates
Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. * Fish Creek and St. Mary Campgrounds are reservable through the National Park Service Reservation System. Call 1-800-365-CAMP or visit http://reservations.nps.gov for reservations information.						



As part of a Canada-wide system of national parks, Waterton Lakes represents the southern Rocky Mountains natural region - where “The Mountains Meet The Prairie.” Shaped by wind, fire and water, Waterton remains for all time a place of spectacular natural beauty - a Canadian legacy of mountains, lakes, prairies, forests, alpine meadow and wildlife.

## Native Plants Return

You don't need to be in Waterton for long to notice its abundant and diverse plant life. Over 970 species of plants have been identified here; with over half of Alberta's flora represented in the park. Yet, intentionally or by accident, people have introduced many non-native plants to this area – particularly in developed areas of the park. Without their natural controls, these plants often spread invasively and out-compete native plants.



Prairie Flowers Parks Canada

In response, park staff recently completed a vegetation strategy for these developed areas (including the townsite, and facilities such as picnic areas and campgrounds.) The strategy's focus is to reduce non-native plants and increase regeneration of native plants. Restoration specialists in Glacier National Park are assisting us with technical advice and expertise.

The main goal is to restore and sustain natural plant communities. This will involve maintaining vegetated areas in developed areas in a state typically found in similar natural landscapes. Early detection of non-native plants is also important. We will continue to work toward eradicating invasive species (such as knapweed and leafy spurge), and reducing other non-native plant populations. Native vegetation will also be restored to previously disturbed sites.

A key part of implementing the strategy is to involve others in helping out. First, we need to increase awareness and under-

standing of native plants and native plant communities. Once we find partners willing to collaborate, we hope to create opportunities and support for people to voluntarily use native plants when landscaping and gardening in the community.

Some activities planned for this year include a presentation by a horticulturalist on using native plants in your yard, help in identifying invasive non-native plants, and opportunities to gather shrubs and trees from along the Chief Mountain Highway right-of-way for transplanting into the townsite. By late summer, once the final work is completed at the Administration Building near the marina, we will begin creating a Native Plant Demonstration Site there. This will be a fenced interpretive site with walkways so that residents and visitors can appreciate the variety and beauty of native species found in the park.

We would also like the townsite to become a model environmental community. This would involve minimizing use of



Weed Crew Parks Canada, Jeff Yee

chemicals and water when taking care of vegetation and gardens, and reducing pollution caused by mowing.

Wherever you live, you might want to consider using native plants in your own garden or yard at home. These plants are more suited to your local climate and easier to maintain than non-native plants. Check with your local garden centre. A growing number are now stocking and providing information about native plants. Why buy something exotic when you can celebrate the beauty of your own local flora by including it in your garden?

## Free-Roaming Bison?

Will plains bison soon be free ranging the Blakiston and Waterton valleys again during fall and winter? In response to a commitment in the 1992 Park Management Plan, staff will soon be investigating this possibility, but clearly, there are many challenges to achieving it.

As an initial step, a University of Calgary researcher will assemble some background information on the ecological role that bison likely played in southwest Alberta. Archaeological evidence collected in the Blakiston, Belly River and Waterton valleys indicates that bison were the dominant ungulate within the park, until they were extirpated in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It appears that ungulates other than bison (e.g., deer, elk) were fewer in number in pre-historic times, and that they now may be using ranges formerly dominated by bison.

Evidence suggests that most of the bison which lived in the Waterton area were seasonal migrants, wintering on the fescue grasslands and spending the summer and fall on the open plains or in high elevation meadows.

The park's bison herd was established in 1952 when 1 bull and 5 cows were reintroduced to the park. Currently, the park maintains a herd of about 15 to 30 bison, which can be viewed in their paddock near the Highway 6 park entrance.

The absence of free-ranging bison from the park's fescue grasslands and aspen parkland has likely caused significant changes to these habitats. Bison strongly



Bison Parks Canada, Stephen Harrington

influence their environment by grazing, wallowing, rubbing trees and creating trails. They are particularly effective at thrashing and uprooting trees, which helps contribute to the maintenance of grasslands by eliminating forest expansion at meadow edges.

We will be initiating an assessment of the practical feasibility of a free-ranging herd, including the implications relative to public safety and the concerns of our neighbours. A key component of any strategy will be to consult and work closely with the community, park visitors and neighbours.

## Growing Challenges

Waterton has always been a popular place to visit and enjoy, but never more so than now. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the park was a popular holiday place for southwest Alberta residents from local towns like Pincher Creek, Cardston and Lethbridge. The lack of a railroad, good automobile roads and other facilities meant it was virtually unknown to most travelers.

When the townsite was surveyed and lots were leased in 1910, about 2,000 people visited the park. As roads, facilities, recreational activities and businesses developed, visitation increased rapidly from thousands to hundreds of thousands. The 20,000 visitors in 1921 grew to more than 100,000 visitors by 1939, to over 400,000 now. The ways people enjoy the park have also expanded from simple walks and picnics to include new adventures like ice climbing and mountain biking. The town has also grown from simple campsites to a variety of opportunities for dining, shopping and recreation.

Growth and change is also occurring in surrounding areas. As cities such as Calgary and Lethbridge continue to grow rapidly, it is expected that more people will be seeking out recreational and residential opportunities within and around the park.

With this growth in the number of people and their activities comes the challenge of deciding how much the park can accommodate without adversely affecting its ecosystem and the visitor's experience. This means the list of issues

in our Park Management Plan is growing.

How many is too many people in the backcountry or on a scenic parkway? Do trail cyclists affect the experience of hikers? What are the needs of people who choose to travel by bus? Can a national park serve all the needs of everyone who comes here? The answers to these questions are complex. Over the next few years, we will be grappling with challenges relating to which activities are part of a national park experience, and which can more appropriately be carried out elsewhere.

The viewpoints of all Canadians will be considered in this open discussion. In particular, we appreciate the perspective of southwestern Albertans who have 'grown up' with Waterton and have experienced these growing challenges.



Bear Jam Parks Canada, Jeff Yee

## Waterton Watch

### Bare Sites

Campers and folks picnicking in the park will see an increased emphasis on keeping 'bare' camp and picnic sites this year. We are asking campers and picnickers to make a special effort to ensure wildlife attractants are never left unattended at any sites and picnic areas. This helps visitors protect themselves, fellow campers and picnickers, as well as our national park wildlife. Ask park staff for more details about this program.

### Smoke Free

Crandell Mountain Campground now offers some sites without fire pits to accommodate those campers who prefer a smoke-free environment. Work will also be done this summer to improve washrooms and more clearly delineate camp sites.

### You 'Otter' See This!

Park residents and visitors have been seeing river otters more frequently in the park lately. These playful critters used to be a very rare sight in Waterton. Over the last year, otters have been seen at Cameron Lake, intently swimming after fish in the Waterton River, and frolicking in the Maskinonge area near the park gate.



Rough Fescue Liz Saunders

### Prairie Emblem

Waterton Lakes is the only Canadian national park which protects foothills fescue grasslands, so we were thrilled when rough fescue was recently designated as Alberta's Provincial Grass. Rough fescue was a great choice for Alberta since the province has the largest area of native fescue grasslands in the world. Fescue grasslands are home for the park's highest variety of wildlife, including elk, whitetail and mule deer, badgers, ground squirrels, coyotes, cougars, butterflies, hawks and meadowlarks.

Emergency Services			Hospitals	Park Entrance Fees	Daily	Annual Local	National Pass	
Police (RCMP)	403-859-2244 or Zenith 5000 (24hrs)	Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the corner of Waterton Ave. and Cameron Falls Drive	Pincher Creek Cardston	403-627-3333 403-653-4411	Adult Senior Youth (under 6 free) Family Group Senior Group	\$5.00* \$4.00* \$2.50* \$10.00* \$8.00*	\$30.00* \$22.00*  \$55.00* \$42.00*	\$38.00 \$29.00 \$19.00 \$75.00 \$56.00
Emergency	403-859-2636							
Fire	403-859-2113	or contact the Warden Office at 403-859-5140			* Fees are subject to change Separate entrance fees are charged at Glacier National Park in Montana			
Parks Canada Services & Facilities	Heritage Interpretation Programs	403-859-5133	Theatre Programs (8:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. in Falls and Crandell Theatres) and Guided Walks - June 25 to Aug. 31. International Peace Park Hike (Saturdays, 10:00 a.m, 8 hours) - offered June 28 to Aug. 30. See cover article for details. For further details and schedules check displays outside theatres or ask for an 'Explorations' brochure at any Parks Canada facility.					
	Information Services	403-859-5133	General park and backcountry information and permits. From May 9 to June 15 and Sept 2 to Sept 30 - Monday to Wednesday, service available at the Adminstration Building from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. - Thursday to Sunday, service available at the Information Centre 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. From June 16 to Sept. 1, Information Centre open 8:00 a.m to 7:00 p.m.					
	Townsite Campground		Open April 17 to October 27. 95 fully-serviced sites, 113 unserviced sites, 30 walk-in sites, showers, no fire grates, \$16.00 to \$24.00					
	Crandell Campground		Open May 15 to Sept. 21. 29 unserviced sites, fire grates, no showers, \$14.00.					
	Belly River Campground	403-859-2224	Open May 15 to Sept. 14. 24 unserviced sites, fire grates, no showers, \$12.00. Group sites by reservation only.					
	Firewood		\$6/armload, available at Crandell and Belly River campgrounds. Collecting wood for fires is prohibited.					
	Wilderness Camping	403-859-5133	\$6.00/person/night (under 16 free), Annual Pass \$42.00 - Must register at Information Center. Advance reservations are available.					
	Boat Launches		Behind the Park Administration Office for Upper Waterton Lake and adjacent to Linnet Lake for Middle Waterton Lake.					
	Public Tennis Court		Located one block from Main St. on Cameron Falls Drive.					
Lodging	The Aspen Village Inn	1-888-859-8669	Centrally located cottages, suites, whirlpool, gift shop - www.watertonpark.com					
	Bayshore Inn & Convention Center	1-888-527-9555	Full service lakefront hotel					
	Crandell Mountain Lodge	403-859-2288	Charming Country Inn					
	El Cortez Motel	403-859-2366	"Clean-Comfortable-Economical"					
	Historic Kilmorey Lodge	1-888-859-8669	Lakeside Country Inn, Dining Room, Lounge, Gift Shop - www.watertonpark.com					
	Northland Lodge	403-859-2353	Historic, rustic lodge just south of Cameron Falls - northlandlodgecanada.com					
	Prince of Wales Hotel	403-859-2231	For lodging, activities & tours at the Prince of Wales in Waterton & in Glacier National Park, call 406-892-2525 or see www.glacierparkinc.com					
	Stanley Hotel	403-859-2335	On Main Street					
	Waterton Glacier Suites Hotel	1-888-621-3330						
	Waterton Lakes Lodge	1-888-985-6343	Health club with large indoor pool, dining, lounge, conference and meeting space. www.watertonlakeslodge.com					
Food & Beverage	The Big Scoop Ice Cream Parlour	403-859-2346	Main Street					
	Kootenai Brown Dining Room and Koffee Shop	403-859-2211	Bayshore Inn overlooking the lake. Dining Room 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Koffee Shop 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.					
	Lamp Post Dining Room	1-888-859-8669	Kilmorey Lodge. Extensive Canadian wine menu - 7:30 a.m to 10:00 p.m.					
	The Little Italian Café	403-859-0003	Enjoy great pasta on the largest deck in Waterton - 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.					
	Prince of Wales Hotel	403-859-2231	Breakfast, lunch, dinner & drinks at the Royal Stewart Dining Room & the Windsor Lounge. Traditional afternoon tea in Valerie's Tea Room daily during high season. Call for details.					
	Souper Sub	403-859-2346	Main Street					
	The Waterton Bagel & Coffee Co.		Located in the movie theatre					
Museums & Galleries	Heritage Centre	403-859-2267	In the village on Waterton Ave. Operated by the Waterton Natural History Association - bookstore, exhibits, art gallery, and information. Open daily May to September.					
	Gust Gallery	403-859-2535	Fine art and sculpture by southern Alberta artists.					
	Willock & Sax	403-859-2274	Featuring high quality contemporary & historical fine arts, 305 Windflower Ave.					
Scenic Boat Tours & Hiker Shuttle	Hiker Shuttle Express	403-859-2378	Operated by Waterton Outdoor Adventures at the Tamarack Village Square.					
	Waterton Inter-Nation Shoreline Cruises	403-859-2362	Operates May to September; Interpretive tours from Waterton to Goat Haunt, within Glacier National Park, U.S.A. - 2 hours with 1/2 hour stop - visit Waterton Marina for details. Departs Waterton 9 and 10 a.m. and 1, 4 and 7 p.m. (summer schedule). Hiker Shuttle service to Crypt Lake Trailhead. Rated a #1 hike in Canada. To Goat Haunt, Montana, for hikes to Kootenai Lakes, Goat Haunt Overlook, Rainbow Falls, Lake Francis as well as other trails.					
Hiking Tours	Canadian Wilderness Tours	859-2058	Guided hiking, walking, nature tours, & wildlife watching. Located in the Aspen Village Inn. www.canadiannatureguides.com					
	Heritage Education Program Waterton Outdoor Adventures	403-859-2624 403-859-2378	Educational field trips offered by the Waterton Natural History Association. Licensed National Park Guides. Located at Tamarack Village Square.					
Gift Shops, Stores	Akamina Clothing & Gifts	403-859-2361	T-shirts, stuffed animals, The Book Nook. Main Street.					
	Bayshore Gift Shop	403-859-2211	8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fine china, shirts, souvenirs, etc...					
	Borderline Books	403-859-2284	305 Windflower Ave.					
	Caribou Clothes	403-859-2346	Main Street					
	Pat's	403-859-2266	Quality giftware, RV and fishing (licenses available), Cuban cigars, and convenience store - 8 a.m. - 11 p.m.					
	Prince of Wales Gift Shop		Featuring Alberta's own ammolite jewelry, english bone china, and other unique gifts.					
	Trail of the Great Bear Gift Shop	403-859-2009	Hand-made crafts, maps, books, clothing, post cards, wildlife images, large selection of giftware, friendly, travel information - Main Street.					
Waterton Natural History Association Bookstores	403-859-2267	Located in the Heritage Centre on Waterton Ave. and the Park's Visitor Reception Centre.						
Bike Rentals	Pat's	403-859-2266	Regular and suspension mountain bikes, strollers, scooters					
Religious Services	All Saints Anglican Catholic Church L.D.S.		Episcopal Church - 11 a.m. Sundays, June to Sept. May 19 to Sept 1; Saturday 7:30 p.m., Sunday 12 p.m. May 19 - Sept. 1 - Sundays: Primary, Young Women's, Priesthood and Relief Society 10 a.m.; Sunday School 11 a.m.; Sacrament Meeting - 11:45 a.m. Sunday Services - regular service at 10:30 a.m.; brief devotional at 9 p.m., June 15 to September 7					
	United Church (Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Union)							
Service Stations	Pat's	403-859-2266	CAA/AAA Affiliated, gas, propane, oil change and tire repairs, 8 a.m. - 11 p.m.					
Other Facilities & Services	A Central Reservation Service	1-800-215-2395	Waterton-Glacier, Yellowstone, Canadian Rockies - Friendly travel information - Trail of the Great Bear					
	Alpine Stables	403-859-2462	Guided rides provide western adventure for the whole family; hourly/half-day/full day/overnight trips					
	Currency Exchange & ATM	403-859-2378	No service fee money exchange at the Tamarack Village Square.					
	Lakeside Entertainment	403-320-0348	Waterton's Live Summer Theatre! Showing nightly, Mon - Sat, June 24 - Aug. 31 at the Bayshore Inn Convention Centre. Call or visit the website for details - www.albertatheatre.com					
	Pat's	403-859-2266	ATM cash machine, VHS video rentals					
	Waterton Lakes National Park Public Golf Course Waterton Lakes Opera House	403-859-2114 403-859-2466	18 hole course; pro shop; equipment and merchandise, rentals, power carts, licensed restaurant 403-859-2074  Current motion pictures nightly May - September					
Private Campground	Crooked Creek Campground	403-653-1100	Near east entrance to the park (operated by the Waterton Natural History Association)					



# Wildflower Carpets

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is one of the world’s most significant natural areas, with spectacular topography and diverse wildlife. A remarkable variety of plants brings the scenery to life and there are many places where you can enjoy exceptional displays of wildflowers.

The variety of vegetation communities here includes grasslands, aspen and conifer forests, wetlands and alpine meadows. The Peace Park is affected by two major climate systems and this results in significant climate and plant community differences from east to west.

The western half is affected by weather coming from Pacific coastal areas so it is generally warmer and moister, with fewer extremes in temperature. Continental air masses affect the eastern portion of the park, so these areas see more extreme temperatures, and tend to be cooler and drier. When Pacific air masses meet continental air masses, the result is usually lots of rain or snow, and sometimes, spectacular storms.

Climate in the park also changes with elevation. Higher elevations have a more extreme climate, with lower temperatures, a short growing season and drying winds. In contrast, lower elevations have more moderate conditions.

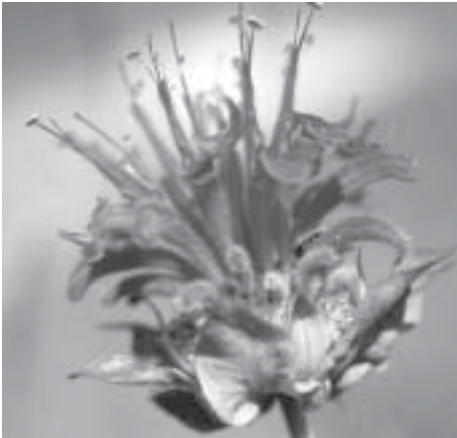
These differences in climate create a meeting and mingling of many different plant communities, resulting in an unusual variety of plants. Waterton Lakes National Park has over 970 species of plants, while Glacier’s number over 1,000.



Geranium



Gathering native plant seeds in the park



Bergamot

Plants take advantage of every moment of the short growing season. Flowers carpet the prairie early in the season, to take advantage of spring rains prior to drier summer conditions. Mountain plants have adapted to a short growing season by abundantly growing and reproducing in a brief span of time. Flowers are often found pushing up through retreating snowbanks. As you move from spring to fall and from grasslands to alpine meadows, you will find a constant and changing landscape of blooms and berries.

Native plants in Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park are treasured by the public, and preserved for future generations. They inspire us to increase our awareness of how we can better care for the places we visit, and those we live in.

**You Can Help!**  
**By not picking wildflowers and by staying on trails, you will help protect Waterton-Glacier’s native vegetation for future generations to enjoy.**

# Native Plants Help Heal Park

For many years Glacier National Park staff have been collecting and growing local plants to use in restoring disturbed park lands. Areas that are affected by construction or by years of heavy use require action to return them to their native state. Using native plants restores diversity and provides critical food for native wildlife. Projects have been undertaken in many locations in the park, such as along the Going-to-the-Sun Road, Logan Pass and backcountry campsites.

Last year Glacier and Waterton Lakes national parks began an exciting cooperative effort to collect and grow native plants for restoration and landscaping projects in Waterton. Glacier is providing staff to assist with project design, collection of plant materials, propagation and planting. Glacier and Waterton staff worked with volunteers last summer to collect seeds from many different native plants appropriate for revegetation efforts. These seeds have been sown in the Native Plant Greenhouse at West Glacier and the transplants will be returned to Waterton this summer.

The plants will be used in three projects in Waterton this summer. We will restore denuded areas and random trails at Crandell Campground, and replace some of the lawn at the Visitor Information Centre with native plants. As well,

part of the area behind the Administration Building will become a Native Plant Demonstration Site. Drop by so you can see and learn about the native species that we are using. There is also a similar site at Park Headquarters in West Glacier.

In addition to cooperative work with Waterton, Glacier will also be implementing several restoration projects of its own, including campground rehabilitation work involving local school students and volunteer senior rangers, revegetation following reconstruction of the Belton and Essex bridges, replanting disturbed areas at the Goat Haunt Ranger Station, replacement of salvaged plant materials at the Logan Pass Visitor Center and numerous other projects.

You can help us by watching for and respecting signs in both parks that identify sites where restoration is underway. This process takes a lot of time and effort, and during the transition phase from disturbed site to native vegetation the area can look a little rough.

This project is one of the many ways in which we work together in the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. If you are interested in knowing more about this project or getting involved, contact Cyndi Smith in Waterton at 403-859-5137, or Joyce Lapp in Glacier at 406-888-7817.



Native Plant Nursery at West Glacier



Gnarled remains of whitebark pine trees still dot the high country of Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks.

# Return of the Whitebark ?

Anyone who travels through the high country of the Peace Park has probably noticed grey stands of dead trees. In most places these are whitebark pines, a tree which is rapidly declining throughout western North America.

Threats include white pine blister rust (a non-native fungus introduced from Europe); fire suppression, which mean these trees are replaced by shade-tolerant trees like subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce; and mountain pine beetle. Previous assessments in the Rocky Mountains of northwestern Montana and southern Canada showed that about 25-50% of all whitebark pines were already dead and 80-100% of the live trees left were infected with the blister rust, and will die.

In 2003, with the financial support of the Wilburforce Foundation and the Yellowstone-to-Yukon Conservation Initiative through the Whitebark Pine Ecosystem Foundation, biologists in the Peace Park and other national parks in Canada will be assessing the status of whitebark pine.

In the Peace Park, the goal is to re-survey at least half of the 182 plots established in 1995/96 to determine the spread of blister rust infection and mortality. Restoration work is already underway in Glacier National Park, where staff have collected whitebark pine seeds and then planted the seedlings in burned areas that provide good growing conditions. In Waterton, staff are waiting for the right conditions to conduct a prescribed fire to restore whitebark pine habitat near Summit Lake. It will take a concerted cooperative effort to ensure that whitebark pine remains a part of our mountain landscape.



Beating the Odds

How to Increase Your Chances of Observing Wildlife

Look at dusk and dawn! Many animals are more active at those times. Note: Hiking alone or after dark is **not** recommended in bear country.

Look in a variety of habitats! One of the park’s most remarkable features is the diversity of habitats it offers. You will see different animals in forests than on the prairie or in marshy areas.

Walk a trail! Spend some time away from the roads. Both parks offer fine short walks that can reward wildlife watchers.

Look in unusual places! Have you ever gone fish viewing? Have you spent some time watching the antics of chipmunks? Have you looked up for gliding eagles or rollicking ravens?

Learn about animal behavior! Knowing when and where to look is important. For example, in autumn elk congregate in large groups on Waterton’s prairie and around the St.Mary area of Glacier. Birds are usually more numerous during spring and fall migration periods.

Ask park staff about recent sightings, they will be happy to point out locations where particular animals are likely to be found.

*Whether bears, mountain lions, squirrels, or any other species, all park wildlife can present a very real and painful threat, especially females with young. Always enjoy wildlife from the safety of your car or from a safe distance. Feeding, harassing, or molesting wildlife is strictly prohibited and subject to fine.*

Keeping the Wild in Wildlife

Prairie, Rocky Mountain, and west coast plants all meet in Waterton-Glacier. Add in the effects of natural processes such as fire, floods, and avalanches and you end up with a varied landscape which provides homes for many animals.

This is also a meeting place for visitors from around the world! As a visitor here, take the time to learn about the wildlife and respect their need for undisturbed space. Although some animals spend part of the year close to roads and developed areas where they are easy to observe, enjoy viewing them at a distance. While some animals appear to tolerate people, approaching too close can disturb them from feeding areas or travel routes.

Keep at least three bus lengths (100 ft/30 metres) away from large animals and a minimum of three times that distance from bears. Use binoculars or a telephoto lens to improve your view.



Chipmunk

Keep the animal’s line of travel or escape route clear and move away if wildlife approaches you.

“Animal jams” occur when many people stop along the road to view wildlife. In their excitement, some folks forget they need to be aware not only of safety concerns related to wildlife, but also traffic hazards. Slow down and pull over carefully. Remain in your vehicle, safe from wildlife and traffic, and move on in a short time so others can watch. If you are too close to an animal, on a hill, curve, or in heavy traffic, drive by slowly and avoid stopping.

Never feed, entice or closely approach park wildlife. This causes them to lose their fear of people. Once habituated, they may become more aggressive. Because they are still wild, they remain unpredictable, and may strike out with antlers, horns, teeth, hooves, or claws without warning. Animals may be hit by cars if they hang around parking lots and roads, and habituated animals often have to be relocated or killed.

Animal jams and habituated wildlife are serious problems. Please heed the advice of park staff who may be handling these situations.

How can you help? Enjoy wildlife from a distance and keep all food and garbage properly stored. We all share responsibility to keep these national parks healthy and wild.



Wolf



Bighorn Sheep



Ground Squirrel



Elk

Dreaded ‘Demon of the North’

Nearly everyone has heard of the wolverine, but few have ever encountered one. The wolverine, also known by its scientific name *Gulo gulo*, obtained its fearsome reputation largely through accounts by early-day trappers and pioneers. It reportedly raided traplines and destroyed backcountry caches, and was ferocious when cornered. Today, we recognize the wolverine as one of the rarest of the forest carnivores and the largest terrestrial member of the weasel family. Interestingly, because of their rarity and reclusive nature, wolverines

are perhaps one of the least studied mammals in North America. As a result, they are also one of the least understood.

Their current distribution covers boreal and mountain habitats across much of Alaska, Canada and Europe, but in the lower 48 United States, they are restricted to small populations in Montana and Idaho. Historically, they occurred across the northern tier of states from Maine to Washington, and south along along the Cascade, Sierra-Nevada, and Rocky Mountains into Oregon, California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Decades of unregulated trapping and human development have forced wolverines into their current distribution. Montana lists wolverines as “vulnerable to extinction”. In western Canada, wolverines are considered a species of special concern by the federal government, and both the Alberta and British Columbia provincial governments. They are present in Waterton Lakes National Park and southeastern British Columbia in low numbers.

Wolverines are generally found in alpine and subalpine terrain, often moving to lower elevations during the winter months.

In many ways, the life of the wolverine parallels that of the grizzly bear. It travels great distances over rugged terrain, using its keen sense of smell to locate carrion, and has great strength for its size. Males in this area may weigh up to 35 lbs. They are primarily scavengers, but also opportunistically prey on small mammals such as squirrels and marmots. There are accounts of wolverines tackling prey many times their own size such as deer, caribou, and bighorn sheep.

We know that they reach sexual maturity at age 2, and generally have 2 young (called ‘kits’) per year. They give birth sometime in January to April and rear their young in dens excavated in remote alpine basins. Only a handful of these dens have been discovered and described. In order to further understand and conserve these rare carnivores, Glacier National Park is conducting a study of wolverine ecology. Through radio telemetry and satellite technology, we hope to learn where wolverine go in the park, what they do, and if they travel extensively outside the park.

Other Weasel Family Members



*Badgers (top) reside in underground burrows in meadows and prairies. Tenacious predators, they have been observed confronting coyotes and grizzlies over the ground squirrels and small mammals they prey on. Pine Martens (bottom) have taken to the trees and survive primarily on tree squirrels. Otters, mink, and ermine are also members of this diverse family.*



Wolverine





Waterton-Glacier provides a wonderful opportunity to view animals in their natural setting. Along with this opportunity comes a special obligation for park visitors. With just a little planning and forethought, visitors can help ensure the survival of a protected threatened species.

Always enjoy wildlife from the safety of your car or from a safe distance. Feeding, harassing, or molesting wildlife is strictly prohibited and subject to fine.

Bears, mountain lions, goats, deer, or any other species of wildlife can present a real and painful threat, especially females with young.

# Hiking in Bear Country

## Don't Surprise Bears!

Bears will usually move out of the way if they hear people approaching, so **make noise**. Most bells are not enough. Calling out and clapping hands loudly at regular intervals are better ways to make your presence known. Hiking quietly endangers you, the bear, and other hikers. When bears charge hikers, the trail may be temporarily closed for public safety. While the trail remains closed, other visitors miss the opportunity to enjoy it. A bear constantly surprised by people may become habituated to close human contact and less likely to avoid people. This sets up a dangerous situation for both visitors and bears.

## Don't Make Assumptions!

You can't predict when and where bears might be encountered along a trail. People often assume they don't have to make noise while hiking on a well-used trail. Some of the most frequently used trails in the park are surrounded by excellent bear habitat. People have been charged and injured by bears fleeing from silent hikers who unwittingly surprised them along the trail. Even if other hikers haven't seen bears along a trail section recently, don't assume bears aren't there.

Don't assume a bear's hearing is any better than your own. Some trail conditions make it hard for bears to see, hear, or smell approaching hikers. Be particularly careful by streams, against the wind, or in dense vegetation. A blind corner or a rise in the trail also requires special attention.

## Learn About Bears

Park staff can help you identify signs of bear activity like tracks, torn-up logs, trampled vegetation, droppings, and overturned rocks. Bears spend a lot of time eating, so avoid hiking in obvious feeding areas like berry patches, cow parsnip thickets, or fields of glacier lilies.

## Don't Approach Bears!

Never intentionally get close to a bear. Individual bears have their own personal space requirements which vary depending on their mood. Each will react differently and its behavior can't be predicted. All bears are dangerous and should be respected equally.

Keep children close by. Hike in groups and avoid hiking early in the morning, late in the day, or after dark.



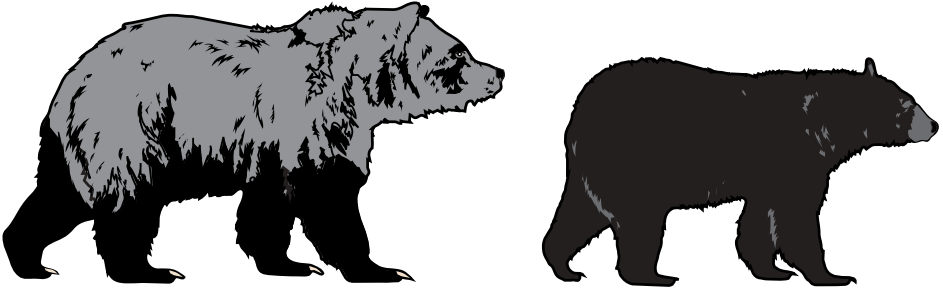
Black bear



Grizzly bears

## What Kind of Bear Is That?

Grizzly Bear		Black Bear	
Color	Range from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped guard hairs that give them a "grizzled" appearance.	Color	Color is not a reliable indicator of species. Contrary to their name black bears also come in brown, cinnamon, and blond.
Physical Features	Grizzly bears often have a dished-in face and a large hump of heavy muscle above the shoulders. Their claws are around four inches (10 cm) long.	Physical Features	Facial profile is straighter from tip of nose to ears, without the dished-in look. Lack the hump of a grizzly and have shorter claws, generally around one and a half inches (4 cm) long.



## Roadside Bears

It's exciting to see bears up close but we must act responsibly to keep them wild and alive. Do not approach bears for pictures or entice them to come closer. Never feed bears! Bears that receive human food become problem bears and may have to be destroyed.

If you see a bear from your car, stay inside. Leaving your vehicle endangers your safety and the bear's, and exposes you to traffic hazards. If traffic is heavy, keep your eyes on the road and don't stop. Accept the fact that, while your passengers may get a quick look, you may not. If traffic is light, slow down and pull over when it is safe to do so. Don't stop in the middle of the road, or on a hill or curve where other drivers may not see you in time to avoid a collision. Exercising some common sense during the excitement of sighting a bear is important to you, the bear, and other visitors.

## For Your Safety

### Rivers and Lakes

Use extreme caution near water. Swift, cold glacial streams and rivers, moss-covered rocks, and slippery logs all present dangers. Children, photographers, boaters, rafters, swimmers, and fishermen have fallen victim to these rapid, frigid streams and deep glacial lakes. Avoid wading in or fording swift streams. Never walk, play, or climb on slippery rocks and logs, especially around waterfalls. When boating, don't stand up or lean over the side, and always wear a lifejacket.

### Drowning

Sudden immersion in cold water (below 80° F, 27° C) may trigger the "mammalian diving reflex." This reflex restricts blood from outlying areas of the body and routes it to vital organs like the heart, lungs, and brain. The colder the water, the younger the victim, and the quicker the rescue, the better the chance for survival. Some cold-water drowning victims have survived with no brain damage after being submerged for over 30 minutes.

#### Revival Procedure:

- Retrieve victim from water without endangering yourself.
- Prevent further body heat loss, but do not rewarm.
- Near-drowning victims may look dead. Don't let this stop you from trying to revive them! If there is no pulse, start CPR regardless of the duration of submersion.
- Delayed symptoms may occur within 24 hours. Victims must be evaluated by a physician.

### Giardia

Giardiasis can be caused by a parasite (*Giardia lamblia*) found in park lakes and streams. Persistent, severe diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and nausea are the main symptoms of this disease. If you experience any symptoms, contact a physician. When hiking, carry water from one of the park's treated water systems. If you plan to camp in the backcountry, follow recommendations received with your permit. The easiest effective water treatments are either to bring water to a boil or to use an approved filter.



Running Eagle Falls

### Hypothermia

Hypothermia, the "progressive physical collapse and reduced mental capacity resulting from the chilling of the inner core of the human body," can occur even at temperatures above freezing. Temperatures can drop rapidly. Sudden mountain storms can turn a pleasant hike into a drenching, bitterly cold and life-threatening experience. People in poor physical condition or who are exhausted are particularly at risk.

#### Prevention

- Avoid hypothermia by using water-resistant clothing before you become wet.
- Wear clothing that wicks moisture away.
- Minimize wind exposure and if your clothes become wet, replace them.
- Avoid sweating by dressing in layers, rather than in a single bulky garment.
- Pack a sweater, warm hat, and raingear for any hike.

#### Warning Signs

- Uncontrolled shivering, slow or slurred speech, memory lapses and incoherence, lack of coordination such as immobile or fumbling hands, stumbling, a lurching gait, drowsiness, and exhaustion.

#### Immediate Treatment

- Seek shelter from weather and get the victim into dry clothes.
- Give warm non-alcoholic drinks.
- Build a fire and keep victim awake.
- Strip victim and yourself, and get into sleeping bag making skin-to-skin contact.
- If victim is semi-conscious or worse, get professional help immediately.

### Wildlife Hazards

#### Mountain Lions (Cougars)

A glimpse of one of these magnificent cats would be a vacation highlight, but you need to take precautions to protect you and your children from an accidental encounter. Don't hike alone. Make noise to avoid surprising a lion and keep children close to you at all times. If you do encounter a lion, do not run. Talk calmly, avert your gaze, stand tall, and back away. **Unlike with bears, if attack seems imminent, act aggressively. Do not crouch and do not turn away.** Lions may be scared away by being struck with rocks or sticks, or by being kicked or hit.

Lions are primarily nocturnal, but they have attacked in broad daylight. They rarely prey on humans, but such behavior occasionally does occur. Children and small adults are particularly vulnerable. Report all mountain lion encounters immediately!



Mountain lion



# If You Encounter a Bear

A commonly asked question is “What do I do if I run into a bear?” There is no easy answer. Like people, bears react differently to each situation. The best thing you can do is to make sure you have read all the suggestions for hiking and camping in bear country and follow them. Avoid encounters by being alert and making noise.

Bears may appear tolerant of people and then attack without warning. A bear’s body language can help determine its mood. In general, bears show agitation by swaying their heads, huffing, and clacking their teeth. Lowered head and laid-back ears also indicate aggression. Bears may stand on their hind legs or approach to get a better view, but these actions are not necessarily signs of aggression. The bear may not have identified you as a person and is unable to smell or hear you from a distance.

## Bear Attacks

The vast majority of bear attacks have occurred because people have surprised a bear. In this type of situation the bear may attack as a defensive maneuver.

In rare cases bears may attack at night or after stalking people. This kind of attack is rare. It can be very serious because it often means the bear is looking for food and preying on you.

If you are attacked at night or if you feel you have been stalked and attacked as prey, try to escape. If you cannot escape, or if the bear follows, use pepper spray, or shout and try to intimidate the bear with a branch or rock. Do whatever it takes to let the bear know you are not easy prey.



Black Bear

**If you surprise a bear, here are a few guidelines to follow that may help:**

- Talk quietly or not at all; the time to make loud noise is before you encounter a bear. Try to detour around the bear if possible.
- Do not run! Back away slowly, but stop if it seems to agitate the bear.
- Assume a nonthreatening posture. Turn sideways, or bend at the knees to appear smaller.
- Use peripheral vision. Bears may interpret direct eye contact as threatening.
- Drop something (not food) to distract the bear. Keep your pack on for protection in case of an attack.
- If a bear attacks and you have pepper spray, use it!
- If the bear makes contact, protect your chest and abdomen by falling to the ground on your stomach, or assuming a fetal position to reduce the severity of an attack. Cover the back of your neck with your hands. Do not move until you are certain the bear has left.

## Pepper Spray

This aerosol pepper derivative triggers temporarily incapacitating discomfort in bears. It is a non-toxic and non-lethal means of deterring bears.

There have been cases where pepper spray apparently repelled aggressive or attacking bears and accounts where it has not worked as well as expected.

Factors influencing effectiveness include distance, wind, rainy weather, temperature extremes, and product shelf life.

If you decide to carry spray, use it only in situations where aggressive bear behavior justifies its use. Pepper spray is intended to be sprayed into the face of an oncoming bear. It is not intended to act as a repellant. Do not spray gear or around camp with pepper spray.

Under no circumstances should pepper spray create a false sense of security or serve as a substitute for standard safety precautions in bear country.

Be aware that you may not be able to cross the U.S./Canada border with some brands of pepper spray. Canadian Customs will allow the importations of USEPA-approved bear spray into Canada. Specifications state that the bear spray must have USEPA on the label.



Grizzly bear

## Camping & Bears

Odors attract bears. Our campground and developed areas can remain “unattractive” to bears if each visitor manages food and trash properly. Regulations require that all edibles (including pet food), food containers (empty or not) , and cookware (clean or not) be stored in a hard-sided vehicle or food locker when not in use, day or night.

- Keep a clean camp! Improperly stored or unattended food will likely result in confiscation of items and/or issuance of a Violation Notice.
- Inspect campsites for bear sign and for careless campers nearby. Notify a ranger or warden of potential problems.
- Place all trash in bearproof containers.
- Pets, especially dogs, must be kept under physical restraint.
- Report all bear sightings to the nearest ranger or warden immediately.

***A fed bear is a dead bear!  
Bears learn quickly how to obtain human food once they have tasted it. Bears that obtain human food may have to be destroyed.***

***Don’t leave any food, packs, or garbage unattended, even for a few minutes.***

### Ticks

Ticks are most active in spring and early summer. Most bites don’t result in illness, but several serious diseases, like Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, can be transmitted. Completely remove attached ticks and disinfect the site. If rashes or lesions form around the bite, or if unexplained symptoms occur, consult a physician.

### Rodents and Hantavirus

Deer mice and other rodents are possible carriers of Hantavirus, an acute respiratory disease affecting the lungs. The most likely source of infection is from rodent urine and droppings inhaled as aerosols or dust.

Avoid areas where rodents may congregate such as burrows or nests, old uncleaned cabins, or other rodent-infested structures. Try to camp away from possible rodent burrows or shelters (garbage dumps and woodpiles), and keep food in rodent-proof containers. To prevent the spread of dust in the air, spray affected areas with a disinfectant before cleaning.

Initial symptoms are almost identical to the onset of flu. If you have potentially been exposed and exhibit flu-like symptoms, you should seek medical care immediately.

### Watch Your Step Mountainous Terrain

Many accidents occur when people fall after stepping off trails or roadsides, or by venturing onto very steep slopes. Stay on designated trails and don’t go beyond protective fencing or guard rails. Supervise children closely in such areas. At upper elevations, trails should be followed carefully, noting directions given by trail signs and markers.

### Snow and Ice

Snowfields and glaciers present serious hazards. Snowbridges may conceal deep crevasses on glaciers or large hidden cavities under snowfields, and collapse under the weight of an unsuspecting hiker. Don’t slide on snowbanks. People often lose control and slide into rocks or trees. Exercise caution around any snowfield in the parks.



Hiking Cathew Pass



Use caution crossing any snowfield



Waterton River bridge near Goat Haunt

### Medical Services

If you are injured or suddenly become ill while visiting the parks, please contact a warden or ranger for information and assistance. To ensure adequate staffing on your arrival at a hospital, call before setting out.

#### Montana Hospitals & Clinics

- Glacier County Medical Center  
892-2nd St. E., Cut Bank, MT  
406-873-2251
- Kalispell Regional Hospital  
310 Sunny View Lane, Kalispell, MT  
406-752-5111
- North Valley Hospital  
Highway 93 South, Whitefish, MT  
406-862-2501
- Teton Medical Center  
915 4 NW, Choteau, MT  
406-466-5763
- West Glacier Urgent Care & Minor Illness Clinic  
West Glacier Fire Department  
West Glacier, MT  
406-888-9005

#### Alberta Hospitals

- Cardston Municipal Hospital  
Cardston, Alberta  
403-653-4411
- Pincher Creek Municipal Hospital  
Pincher Creek, Alberta  
403-627-3333



# Glacier National Park Partners

## Glacier Natural History Association

Bookstores in Glacier National Park visitor centers are operated by the Glacier Natural History Association (GNHA). This nonprofit organization works with the National Park Service to assist Glacier's educational and interpretive activities, cultural preservation, and special projects related to visitor services. A percentage of proceeds from book sales are donated to the park each year. GNHA has bookstores in nine locations: Apgar, Logan Pass, and St. Mary visitor centers; Polebridge, Two Medicine, Many Glacier and Goat Haunt ranger stations, the Apgar Backcountry Permit Center, and the West Glacier Depot.

GNHA members receive a 15% discount on items purchased at any of their stores, through their mail-order business, and at many other national park visitor centers. Catalogs and membership information are available at sales locations.  
**GNHA, Box 310, West Glacier, MT 59936, Phone 406-888-5756**  
**www.glacierassociation.org**  
**gnha@glacierassociation.org**

## The Glacier Institute

Dedicated to the belief that education is the chief means of preserving respect for the past and shaping a vision for the future, the non-profit Glacier Institute presents seminars, workshops, college-credit courses, school programs, and youth camps in Glacier and the surrounding ecosystem.

The Institute provides high quality, well-balanced educational experiences for children and adults, emphasizing a hands-on, field-oriented approach to learning.

Summer Field Seminars provide adults and children over 10 with in-depth educational experiences in fields as diverse as grizzly bear ecology, wildflower identification, watercolor painting, photography, and Blackfeet culture. For upcoming course information check at any park visitor center for a course catalog or write or phone the Institute at the address listed below.

**The Glacier Institute**  
**P.O. Box 7457, Kalispell, MT 59904**  
**Phone 406-755-1211**  
**www.digisys.net/glacinst**

## Glacier National Park Associates

The Associates is an all-volunteer, nonprofit group that assists with trail work, historic log structure preservation, and other projects in the park. Volunteers complete at least one major project yearly, involving three to five days in the backcountry.

The Associates manage the Taggart Shubert Memorial Fund. Interest from the fund supports preservation and management of Glacier's backcountry.

Each summer the associates fund a backcountry ranger intern to help with backcountry management. Contributions from backcountry users make up the "Associates Backcountry Preservation Fund," used to purchase supplies and materials ranging from bear-proof boxes to computer equipment. Donations and volunteers are welcome.

**Glacier National Park Associates**  
**Box 91, Kalispell, MT 59903**  
**Phone 406-387-4299**  
**www.nps.gov/glac/partners/gnpa.htm**  
**suejim@bigsky.net**

## The Glacier Fund

The Glacier Fund is the nonprofit fundraising partner for Glacier National Park. Working in concert with the National Park Foundation, the official nonprofit partner of the National Park Service, The Glacier Fund assists in raising funds for education, volunteer projects, historic building restoration, wildlife research, backcountry trails and facilities, and the historic fleet of red buses. Through generation of funds from the private sector, The Glacier Fund works to preserve Glacier's world-renowned natural and cultural history for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

Your tax-deductible donations help meet unfunded needs and support many park projects. Ask for a donation envelope at a visitor center. For more information contact:

**The Glacier Fund**  
**P. O. Box 14**  
**West Glacier, MT, 59936**  
**Phone 406-888-7910 or 406-862-6110**  
**www.glacierfund.org/**

# Waterton Natural History Association

The Waterton Natural History Association (WNHA) is a non-profit organization devoted to increasing the public's understanding, appreciation and appropriate use of Waterton Lakes National Park. To fulfill this mandate, the WNHA operates the Waterton Heritage Centre and offers a varied program of natural history activities.

The Heritage Centre, located on the main street of the townsite, features displays of the park's natural and cultural history, an art gallery, and a well-stocked bookstore and gift shop. Books are also available at the Park's Visitor Reception Centre.

The core of the WNHA summer programs is the Natural History Education Program. Topics include wildflower photography, bears, birds and prairie wildflowers. Course instructors are

internationally recognized experts with years of research and teaching experience. Registration is limited and is on a first-come, first-served basis.

Natural history slide talks are offered on Saturday evenings during July and August in the Falls Theatre. The program includes presentations on bears, birds and wildflowers. Watch for announcements of dates, times and topics.

The Heritage Ball, held annually at the beautiful Prince of Wales Hotel, is the major fundraiser for the WNHA and will be held in September. Contact the WNHA for details.

Park visitors are encouraged to become members of the WNHA. Annual memberships are available at a nominal fee. Members receive a discount on education programs, books and other retail purchases.

For information on natural history programs and special events contact:  
**Waterton Natural History Association**  
**Box 145, Waterton Park**  
**Alberta, Canada T0K 2M0**  
**Phone: 403-859-2624**  
**E-mail: wnha@telusplanet.net**



Chickadee



Beargrass

## The Quiet Neighbor

Visitors may not be aware of the Peace Park's neighbour to the northwest, the Akamina Kishinena Provincial Park. The park is located in British Columbia on Waterton's western boundary and Glacier's northern boundary. Its main access point is through Waterton via the Akamina Pass trail (which runs off the Akamina Parkway near Cameron Lake.)

The area's attractions are its lakes, geology and winter backcountry skiing. Hiking varies from short excursions for plant and wildlife viewing to rugged ridge treks. Camping is available at the Akamina Creek campground for \$5/ person. Mountain biking is permitted on the main access trail to Wall Lake. Horse users are reminded to obtain a written permit from B.C. Parks prior to entering the park. Anglers require a B.C. fishing license.

Ongoing cooperative relations between Waterton-Glacier and the Akamina Kishinena include bear, fire and backcountry management. Because we are all part of the Crown of the Continent ecosystem, we expect further joint initiatives will develop over coming years.

For more information about the Akamina Kishinena Provincial Park, please contact:

**B.C. Parks**  
**205 Industrial Road G**  
**Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 7G5**  
**Phone 250-489-8540**  
**Fax 250-489-8506**  
**http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/**



Chief Mountain

## Explore the Area's Cultural Heritage

This area holds special appeal for visitors interested in the culture of indigenous peoples. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park lies just west of the Blood Reserve in Canada and borders the Blackfeet Reservation in the United States. People of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, southwest of the park, also have a close association with the park. Take the time to learn about our neighbors.

Nearby in Browning, Montana, the **Museum of the Plains Indian** features fascinating exhibits and Native American

handcrafts as sales items. The museum is open daily from June through September. Also in Browning, **North American Indian Days**, July 10 through 13, is a large celebration of Native American culture that includes a parade, traditional dress, and dancing. Visitors are always welcome.

Northeast of Waterton, early plains culture is dramatically displayed at the **Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump World Heritage Site**. This site is open seven days a week in summer. Phone 403-553-2731 for further information.

**The People's Center and Native Ed-Ventures**, for the preservation of Kootenai and Salish Culture, are located near Pablo, Montana. The Center provides educational opportunities, full-day and half-day interpretive tours of the Flathead Indian Reservation, a museum collection, and gift shop. Open daily throughout the summer. Call 406-883-5344 or 406-675-0160 for further information.

The Waterton-Glacier Guide is a joint publication of Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks. Editing, design, and layout by Bill Hayden and Janice Smith. Funded by the Glacier Natural History Association and the Waterton Natural History Association.

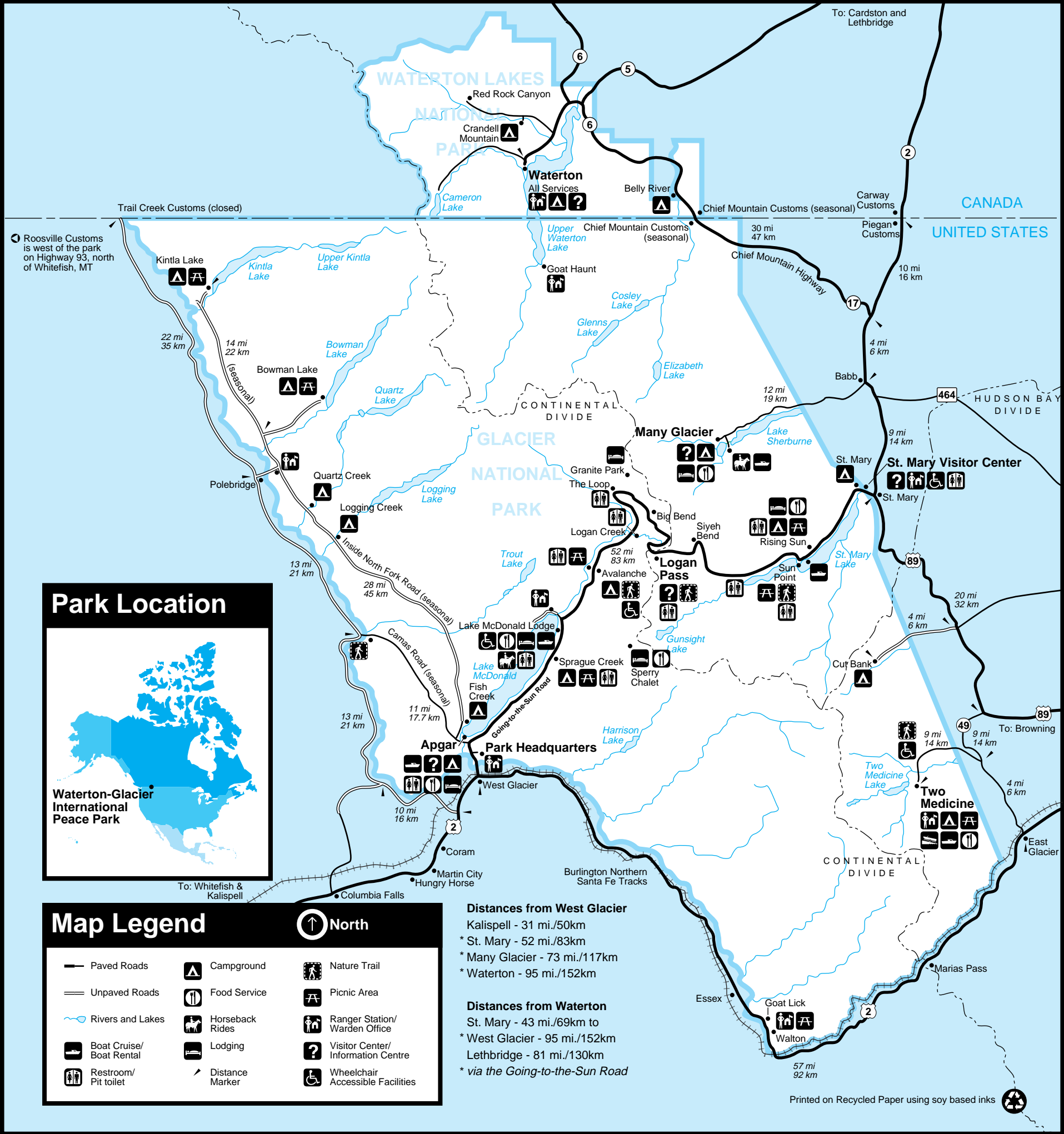


Apgar	Lodging	Village Inn Motel Apgar Village Lodge	May 27 - Sept. 29 May 3 - Oct. 5	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-888-5632 for same day reservations Call 406-888-5484 for reservations	
	Food Service	Eddie's Restaurant	June 6 - Sept. 23	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner	
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Eddie's Campstore The Cedar Tree Schoolhouse Gifts Montana House of Gifts	June 6 - Sept. 23 May 24 - Sept 28 May 16 - Oct. 26 May 12 - Oct. 31		
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 24 - Sept. 1	Rowboats, canoes, kayaks, 6 & 15 hp motorboats, and fishing equipment rentals	
Lake McDonald	Lodging	Lake McDonald Lodge	May 30 - Sept. 21	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-888-5431 for same day reservations	
	Food Service	Russell's Fireside Dining Room	May 30 - Sept. 21	Lake McDonald Lodge - breakfast, lunch, and dinner	
		Jammer Joe's Grill & Pizzeria	June 15 - Sept. 2	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner	
		Stockade Lounge	May 30 - Sept. 21	Lake McDonald Lodge - 11:30am to midnight	
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Lodge Campstore Lodge Gift Shop	May 30 - Sept. 21 May 30 - Sept. 21	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts Lake McDonald Lodge	
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 31 - Sept. 21	Narrated tours of Lake McDonald - 1 hour cruise at 10:00am, 1:30pm, 3:30pm, and 7:00pm - July and August 5:30pm cruise with beverage service - Call 406-888-5727 for details.	
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 31 - Sept. 21	9:00am to 8:00pm - rowboats and 6 hp motorboats. Check location for schedule after Labor Day.	
Many Glacier	Horseback Rides	Lake McDonald Corral	May 31 - Sept. 7	Call 406-888-5121 for schedule and information	
	Lodging	Many Glacier Hotel Swiftcurrent Motor Inn	June 13 - Sept. 1 June 10 - Sept. 8	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-4411 for same day reservations Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-5531 for same day reservations	
	Food Service	Ptarmigan Dining Room	June 13 - Sept. 1	Many Glacier Hotel - breakfast, lunch, and dinner	
		Swiss Lounge	June 13 - Sept. 1	Many Glacier Hotel - 11:30am to midnight	
		Italian Garden Ristorante	June 10 - Sept. 8	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner	
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Swiftcurrent Campstore Hotel Gift Shop	June 10 - Sept. 8 June 13 - Sept. 1	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts Many Glacier Hotel	
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 14 - Sept. 1	Narrated tours of Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes - 1 hour and 15 minute cruises at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:00pm - July and August additional 1:00pm & 3:00pm cruise - Guided walk to Grinnell Lake available on the 9:00am and 2:00pm cruise. Snow conditions permitting an 8:30am cruise and guided hike to Grinnell Glacier is offered. Call 406-732-4480 for details.	
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 14 - Sept. 1	8:30am to 8:00pm - rowboats, canoes, and kayaks	
Rising Sun	Horseback Rides	Many Glacier Corral	June 7 - Sept. 1	Call 406-732-4203 for schedule and information	
	Laundry and Showers	Swiftcurrent Motor Inn	June 10 - Sept. 8	Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk	
	Lodging	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 17 - Sept. 6	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-5523 for same day reservations	
	Food Service	Two Dog Flats Grill	June 17 - Sept. 6	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner	
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 17 - Sept. 6	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts	
Two Medicine	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 8 - Sept. 1	Narrated tours of St. Mary Lake - 1 1/2 hour cruises at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:00pm 1 hour evening cruise at 6:30pm - Guided walk to St. Mary Falls available on the 2:00pm and 9:00am cruises - Call 406-732-4430 for details.	
	Showers	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 17 - Sept. 6	Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk	
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Two Medicine Campstore	May 24 - Sept. 2	Gifts, self-serve convenience food, groceries, fishing tackle, camping supplies, and firewood	
Other Services	Backcountry Lodging <i>(only accessible by trail - reservations are required)</i>	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 10 - Sept. 1	Narrated tours of Two Medicine Lake - 45 minute cruises at 10:30am, 1:00pm, 3:00pm, and 5:00pm - Starting July 1 additional "Hiker's Express" at 9:00am - Guided walks to Twin Falls available on the 1:00pm and 3:00pm cruises - Call 406-226-4467 for details.	
		Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 10 - Sept. 1	8:00am to 8:00pm - rowboats, canoes, kayaks and boats with electric motors	
	Backcountry Lodging <i>(only accessible by trail - reservations are required)</i>	Granite Park Chalet	July 1 - Sept. 13	Rustic accommodations include rooms, beds, and a common kitchen. Guests provide their own sleeping bag, water, food, and cooking utensils. Optional bed linen service is available. Call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT for information and reservations. - www.glacierguides.com Sperry Chalet offers rustic overnight accommodations and full meal service, in a wilderness setting - Call 406-387-5654 or 1-888-345-2649 for reservations - www.sperrychalet.com	
		Sperry Chalet	July 10 - Sept. 13		
	Backpacking & Hiking Guide Service	Glacier Wilderness Guides		Guided day hikes and backpacking trips into Glacier's backcountry for one to seven days - Custom trips available - Camping equipment available for rent at their West Glacier office. Call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT for reservations and information - http://www.glacierguides.com	
	Bus Tours	Sun Tours	May 24 - Oct. 12	Interpretive tours highlighting Blackfeet culture and history relating to Glacier National Park's natural features. Tours begin from East Glacier, St. Mary, and Rising Sun. Call 1-800-786-9220 or 406-226-9220 for reservations and information. Tours between lodges as well as East Glacier, West Glacier, Waterton, and St. Mary. Call 406-892-2525 for reservations and schedule information.	
		Glacier Park Inc.,	May 23 - Sept. 30		
Worship Services	Shuttle Service	Glacier Park Inc.,	July 1 - Sept. 7	Daily service between West Glacier and St. Mary Visitor Center starting at 7:30pm Special hiker's shuttle from Many Glacier Hotel to Siyeh Bend, Logan Pass, and the Loop Call 406-892-2525 for schedule information.	
	Cash Machines			Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) are available at Apgar, Lake McDonald Lodge, Many Glacier, St. Mary, East Glacier, and West Glacier.	
	Christian Ministry Interdenominational Services	Headquarters Community Building Apgar Campground Amphitheater Fish Creek Campground Amphitheater Lake McDonald Lodge Auditorium Avalanche Campground Amphitheater Many Glacier Campground Amphitheater Many Glacier Hotel Rising Sun Campground Amphitheater St. Mary Campground Amphitheater Two Medicine Campground Amphitheater Glacier Park Lodge, East Glacier		Sundays - 10:30am Sundays - 8:30am & 7:00pm Sundays - 9:00am & 7:00pm Sundays - 9:00am & 7:00pm Sundays - 8:30am & 8:30pm Sundays - 8:30am & 7:00pm Sundays - 10:00am & 6:30pm Sundays - 8:30am & 7:00pm Sundays - 8:30am & 7:00pm Sundays - 9:30am & 7:00pm Sundays - 9:00am	Services are generally held from early June through Labor Day. Early and late summer visitors should check at visitor centers for exact dates.
	Roman Catholic Services	Apgar Campground Amphitheater Lake McDonald Lodge		Saturdays - 7:00pm - May 31 through August 30 Saturdays - 7:00pm - June 7 through August 23	
	Religious Services in Babb, MT	Roman Catholic Methodist		Sundays - 11:00am Sundays - 9:00am	





# Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park World Heritage Site



2002-3

## Border Crossing

Travellers should have two forms of identification (one of which must be a federal, provincial or state issued picture identification), along with a birth certificate, passport or other credible proof of citizenship. Single parents must have proof of custody of their children. Citizens of countries other than the United States and Canada are required to have a passport and visa (if required). Resident aliens must have a permanent resident card. International travellers (not including U.S. and Canadian citizens) must have a current I94 form to cross into the United States. It is available at the Port of Entry for \$6.00 US. They will only accept U.S. currency, no credit cards or Canadian currency is accepted.

Special restrictions exist on crossing the border with pets, defensive sprays, alcohol, firewood, and purchases. All firearms must be declared! For specific requirements on crossing the border from the United States into Canada, call (250)887-3413. For information on crossing from Canada into the United States, call (406)889-3865.

**Travel To/From/Through Goat Haunt**

People in tour boats and private boats arriving from Waterton Lakes National Park to Goat Haunt are not required to clear customs and immigration unless they travel beyond the immediate shore area of the Ranger Station. Those returning on the same boat will not be considered to be seeking admission into the United States.

All hikers crossing the International Boundary from Canada are considered to be applying for admission to the United States, and are required to report to Park Rangers at Goat Haunt for inspection.

Only citizens of Canada and citizens or Legal Resident Aliens of the United States of America, who have cleared customs and immigration at the Goat Haunt Ranger Station, will be allowed to travel into the United States beyond Goat Haunt.

There are restrictions on all backcountry travel from the United States into Canada, within the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. For more information, please contact the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency in advance of any trip at 1-403-653-3535

**There are three border crossing stations adjacent to the park.**

Roosville	open 24 hours
Piegian/Carway	7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Chief Mountain	
May 15 to May 31	9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
June 1 to Sept. 1	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Sept. 2 to Sept. 30	9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.



Looking north to Canada from Goat Haunt Overlook.